

TAFT HAS 600

"Allies" Hope Is in Stampede for Roosevelt.

LOST CAUSE DEFENDED

Small Hope of Compromise on Harmony Programme.

CARRY FIGHT TO FLOOR

Will Appeal Against the Methods Adopted by the Taft Leaders. Plan to Have Three Days of Speechmaking to Tire Out Delegates and Then Spring Roosevelt Boom—Senator Crane Opposes This Move—Bradley as Leader.

HITCHCOCK CLAIMS 704.

Frank H. Hitchcock, the Taft manager, issued an official statement last night, in which he declared that the Taft situation, now that the national committee has completed its labors, is as follows: Instructed for Taft, 532; declared for Taft, 185; instructed for Taft, 38. Total, 755. The allies have 227 votes and there are 49 doubtful.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Chicago, Ill., June 12.—The "allies," fighting to the last gasp to prevent the nomination of William H. Taft, beaten at every turn, outgeneraled in every move, reached the last ditch to-day—still fighting and still refusing to surrender.

This morning the Taft managers once confident the day would witness the final capitulation of the "allies." Their confidence was shattered by a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The "allies" issued a defiance, declaring that they would continue the battle all along the line. They declared no nomination should be made on the first ballot.

To show how hopelessly the "allies" are defending the "lost cause" of the various and divers "favored-son" candidates, it only need be recalled that Taft already has more than 600 instructed delegates, and he needs only 91. No further information regarding the attitude of the "allies" was vouchsafed during the day.

They maintained that tactfulness as regards their plans which has characterized their attitude in the past and which is growing into a matter of some deep concern to the Taft men.

Will Continue Fight.

Analyzed in its best Taft coloring, the statement was taken to mean that until Secretary Taft actually shows on a ballot the votes to nominate, the "allies" will not indicate their position on his candidacy.

When the announcement of his nomination is made to the convention there will be time enough to pave the way to unanimous action, say the "allies."

To many of the politicians around the headquarters to-day the action of the "allies" was taken to mean that there is small hope of a compromise on a harmony programme. The "allies" statement was so flat-footed that it seemingly put an effectual damper on all compromise proceedings, for the time being, at least. That such efforts will continue, however, is expected, but that they will result in anything is not so certain.

Plan a Stampede.

Again the specter of the "Roosevelt stampede" was evoked from the vasty depths to-day. The latest story along the ghost line put out was that the "allies," failing to prevent Taft's nomination by regular means, are prepared to carry the fight to the floor of the convention, tire the delegates out with three days of speechmaking, and then spring the Roosevelt boom and force a stampede.

In a long conference to-day, this plan is said to have been discussed, but Senator Crane was against it. He declared there has been enough of Roosevelt, and if the "allies" find they have no show they should all climb into the band wagon.

Most of the "allied" managers deny that there is any agreement or understanding to stampede to Roosevelt, and in view of that, denied that Senator Crane was blocking anything.

From the outlook to-night it may be inferred that the "allies" have adopted a general plan of campaign.

Will Fight Every Inch.

Every inch of ground will be fought, the five great Republican States that are backing Cannon, Knox, Fairbanks, Hughes, and La Follette will vote solidly against the Taft programme on every disputed point, and confident claims are made that other Northern States will be with them.

It is conceded that as the Taft forces will control the temporary organization of the convention, the credentials committee will favor Taft, but the "allies" will have a minority which will advocate the seating of anti-Taft contestants, and will throw the decision to the convention floor.

Senator-elect Bradley, of Kentucky, is scheduled to lead the fight. He will have at his back orators from the camps of all of the "allies," and when the committee on credentials makes its report

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CONTESTS SETTLED HONESTLY.

William Allen White Writes of the Work of the Republican National Committee.



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,
Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald
at Republican Convention.

The noted author and magazine writer, William Allen White, of Kansas, a past master in dealing with matters political, is representing THE WASHINGTON HERALD at Chicago, and will send daily dispatches. No other man can more graphically portray events than he, and no reader can afford to miss his telegraphic letters. His correspondence begins in this issue and will continue until the convention is over.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION
A RATIFICATION MEETING

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

Chicago, June 12.—The committee working on the credentials to the national convention has not had a roll call. The request to do away with the roll call came from the representatives of the "allies," the gentlemen opposing the nomination of Taft.

Yet every case so far decided has either been decided entirely for Taft, or has been decided for a compromise, giving him at least half the delegates. If there was anything seriously wrong with the decisions of the committee they would demand a roll call.

But, in the nature of things, there is nothing seriously wrong. Men do not get into prominence enough at home to be made national committeemen, who are not essentially fair men, at bottom honest men, according to the lights of their communities, and, while one man here and there may come in to a national committee who would steal the tacks out of the carpet under him, just to keep his hand in, he is, after all, an exception, and the average man sitting in the national committee is pretty much like the average man sitting in a lodge meeting, or in a directors' meeting at a bank.

SIMPLY AVERAGE HONESTY.

So, on the merits of it, the thing which those in the lobby of the Coliseum, where the national committee sits, call the steam roller of the Taft machine is really the average judgment of average American citizens upon the facts presented.

On the committee listening to the evidence are former Gov. Herrick, of Ohio; Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota; Senator Crane, of Massachusetts; John F. Hill, of Maine; E. E. Hart, of Iowa, and D. W. Mulvane, of Kansas.

If anything crooked was going on in that committee meeting hearing they would not only know it, but they would not permit it. They think more of their own reputations than of Taft's nomination. So when, day after day, Taft wins Southern delegates with these men as judges of the evidence, there is good reason to suppose that the evidence of regularity is with the Taft delegations.

TOLD TO START CONTESTS.

The facts are that the "allies" in certain instances told men in the South to bring up contesting delegations on the theory that the national committee, being against Taft, would seat them.

Well, the committee may be against Taft, but it is expressing the common honesty of the average American, and the fact that Taft wins indicates that he should win. The steam roller is fired by the common sense and common honesty of the average American citizen.

Given a party, a sect, an order, or an association gathered for a definite purpose, and then add the time element, and one convention is like all conventions of that particular clan. So it is not strange that this Republican national convention seems to be essentially typical of all of its kind.

It is now twenty-eight years, barring the convention of '88, since there has been any great element of doubt as to whom any Republican national convention would nominate.

SETTLED IN ADVANCE.

Republicans generally settle things before their conventions. The party comprises the organized members of the various communities. It is part of the type of mind which makes men Republicans to be amenable to orders, to "take programme," just as it is part of that critical and protesting mind which makes a Democrat not to follow the established order, to glory in defiance of organization, to glory in defiance of organization, to glory in defiance of organization.

So Democratic conventions are full of fight. Republican national conventions, for the most part, are ratification meetings. This convention will be a ratification meeting.

TAFT CLAIMS 700 NOW.

It is now claimed in the innermost circles of the Taft organizations that he will have seven hundred votes, and if he desires them on the first ballot they will come. Of these, a working majority of the convention will come from north of Mason and Dixon's line. And the work that has been done this week to straighten out the Southern contests, so far as affecting the actual nomination of Taft is concerned, is purely gratuitous.

Taft will be nominated by the Mississippi Valley. From the Alleghenies to the Rockies—the core of this continent—will come the delegates who will nominate Taft. New York and Pennsylvania are not dominant figures. Taft in this convention is the candidate of the States that borrow capital and not of the States that lend it.

Cannon and Fairbanks represent Illinois and Indiana rather as favorite sons than as tyrannical candidates. The real sentiment which the "allies" stand for is found farther from home.

So here in the Republican convention the conflicting forces of the present-day American problem will find expression, and expression is one step toward solution.

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NEW BUILDING LAW
MAY FOLLOW PROBE

Benefit Expected as Result of Fatal Crash.

MAKING FULL INVESTIGATION

Federal Experts Gathering Evidence for Grand Jury—Pictures Taken of Ruined Building—Pickford and Ashford Do Not Expect to Be Convicted of Wrongdoing.

As one outcome of the investigation by the United States authorities of the collapsed Pickford apartment house, it is likely that the District of Columbia will have, as soon as possible, a new building code, designed to prevent such disasters in the future.

This law will be so framed that it may be a model for other cities, considering, of course, the few minor changes which would be necessary to adapt it to various places. While Congress is averse at times to passing District legislation of a radical character, there is no doubt that such a measure as this could be put through with ease. It is considered probable that such a bill will be ready when the national legislature convenes next December.

The government, speaking figuratively and literally, will leave no stone unturned in the effort to uncover the causes for the collapse of the building, which caused the death of two men. President Roosevelt's desire that all aid be rendered to the District authorities in this pursuit has had early result.

Federal Experts Investigating. Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the structural material laboratories of the United States Geological Survey, who happened to be in town Thursday and testified to what he had seen in a quiet investigating tour of his own, yesterday began a thorough inspection of the building.

Mr. Humphrey made two trips to the apartment house, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. He burrowed about the fallen wall, took twenty-five or more pictures and gathered up handfuls of possible evidence.

While the principal object of Mr. Humphrey's scrutiny was the collapsed pier, he paid attention also to the wall which bulged, the re-enforcement of the concrete flooring, and to other details, all of which figure in the estimate of the building's strength.

When he left the building he took with him samples of concrete and mortar, which will be tested at the offices of the Geological Survey in this city. These tests will be completed in several days, and the results, it is understood, will be presented to the grand jury next week.

Cuts Tree to Get Picture.

One small sign of the great interest taken in the investigation by District officials was shown in the afternoon, when Mr. Humphrey found that in order to get just the right picture of the bulging wall on the Twentieth street side, some large branches on nearby trees would have to be removed.

He tried for a time to get an angle which would permit a good photograph without cutting the limbs, but at last gave it up, and telephoned to the proper official for permission to cut those which obstructed his view. In five minutes he had the coveted permission, and the limbs came down.

All the pictures, as well as the tests of the mortar and concrete, will, it is understood, be submitted to the grand jury. Mr. Humphrey will probably be called upon also to testify, his experience

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Summer Tourist Rates via Baltimore

On sale daily to Jersey Seashore Resorts, Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York, New England, Canadian Provinces, Nova Scotia, Allegheny Mountain Resorts; also to many Western points. If contemplating a rail or water tour for pleasure or recreation, consult agents at 1417 G st. or 619 Pa. ave. They will be helpful to you.

Dressed Railings or Pickets \$2 per 100. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. ave. nw.

SPEAR MUST GO TO PRISON.

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., Is Also Dismissed from Service.

Assistant Surgeon David A. Spear, U. S. N., who was recently convicted by a court-martial at the Washington Navy Yard of forgery, theft, and other charges, has been sentenced to dismissal from the navy and one year's imprisonment at Portsmouth, N. Y. The court recommended that Spear be given two years' imprisonment, but President Roosevelt reduced this to one year.

Spear was convicted of stealing the pay checks belonging to several fellow-officers, with whom he lived; forging their names to the checks, and presenting them for payment at the Treasury Department. He is one of the youngest assistant surgeons in the navy, and was on duty at the Naval Medical School in Washington, where he was taking a course of instruction. He entered the navy on October 4, 1907.

MCKINLEY'S PROTECTOR SHOT

Detective Who Grabbed Czolgosz Seriously Wounded by Prisoner.

He Will Recover, Doctors Say, but Injury Prevents Detail to Republican Convention.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—Detective Lynch, one of the officers who grabbed the assassin Czolgosz as he shot President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition, in 1901, was shot in the abdomen to-day by Otto Sudorf, an ex-convict, and all-around bad man, whom Lynch was arresting for a diamond robbery.

The shooting occurred in front of the post-office, where Lynch and his partner, Burkhardt, had cornered Sudorf and his pal, Harry Dunn, in a saloon. Burkhardt knocked his man down, shoved a gun in his face, and made an easy capture. Lynch is a very small man, and Sudorf is a giant. As Lynch grabbed Sudorf the latter drew a gun and fired four shots. The fourth pierced Lynch's abdomen, and he returned the fire as Sudorf fled down the street, pursued by a crowd.

When Adam Gunn, the athletic champion, and James Connery caught up with Sudorf, the convict pointed the loaded gun in Connery's face, but Connery knocked his arm aside, knocked the man down, and sat on him until the other pursuers came up.

When the prisoners were searched at the station-house, the Beck jewels, stolen a month ago and worth \$1,700, were found on them.

Lynch will recover, the doctors believe. They extracted the bullet, and he rallied from the operation. He was to have left to-night for Chicago to join detectives from other cities of the United States at the Republican national convention.

BILLIK SAVED FROM NOOSE.

Dramatic Intensity Marks Day's Proceedings in Chicago.

Chicago, June 12.—Herman Billik was saved from a murderer's death on the scaffold to-day by the granting of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States just as he had bared his neck in the death chamber in preparation for the hangman's noose.

Dramatic intensity marked the day's proceedings in the sensational fight made for the man's life. Judge Landis, of the United States District Court, who yesterday denied the condemned man a writ of habeas corpus, to-day made possible the appeal to the nation's highest tribunal and ordered the execution stayed.

When the prisoners learned the news pandemonium broke loose within the structure. Tier after tier of prisoners took up the cheering and continued it for more than thirty minutes, as did a great throng gathered in the street.

\$24.00 to Louisville and Return, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., June 13 to 17, good returning until June 26. Consult agents.

Everybody Who Has Money or Good credit buys of Frank Libbey & Co.

HONORABLE CAREER
IS ENDED BY DEATH

Col. John V. Wright Passes Away at His Home.

HAD BEEN ILL TWO MONTHS

One of Three Surviving ex-Representatives Who Served in Thirty-sixth Congress—Served in the Confederate Army and Was a Member of the Confederate States Congress.

Col. John Vine Wright, former member of Congress from Tennessee, and veteran of the civil war, died at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 238 Eighth street northwest.

He had been ill two months from indigestion, which caused his death. He was thought to be progressing until about two weeks ago, when a change for the worse was noticed. His physicians declared him to be in danger of death and about a week ago he began to sink rapidly.

About 6 o'clock Thursday night, Drs. Craig and Edward H. Egbert, who have been attending the patient, said his case was hopeless and he could not last until midnight. Because of remarkable vitality, he rallied until noon yesterday. He was conscious until the end and recognized members of the family.

Funeral Held To-morrow.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from the family residence, Rev. Alfred Harding, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will officiate. Interment will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Frank Lyon, R. E. L. Yellott, and Joseph Craig, sons-in-law, and a nephew, Howard P. Wright, will act as pallbearers. Four other pallbearers will be chosen to-day from among his associates and friends at the Land Office.

Col. Wright was born in Purdy, McNairy County, Tenn., on June 28, 1834. The village where he was born is no longer in existence, the inhabitants having removed miles across the country, where a railroad was built.

As a boy, Col. Wright was considered an athlete among his associates. He was fond of all sports known to country boys in the old days before the war, and excelled in competition with lads of his own age. He was the son of Col. Benjamin and Martha Ann Harwell Wright, and grandson of Capt. John Wright, who won distinction in the Georgia line in the Revolution. It was from his father and grandfather he inherited the fighting blood, which showed in gallant action during the civil war.

While a boy, Col. Wright attended school at Purdy Academy, in his home town. After completing a course of three years at the academy, he left home and entered the University of Tennessee, where he began the study of medicine. He showed such marked ability as an orator while reciting his lessons, that the professors instructing him advised him to give up medicine and study law. He completed the year in medicine and began to work for admission to the bar in his second year at the university.

Began Practice of Law.

After being graduated, he returned to his native town, where he began to practice and work for election to the House of Representatives. He gained success in law and a seat in the House, where he served in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses. He entered Congress at the age of twenty-seven years, and although among the youngest members of the House, gained recognition and prominence in the Democratic party.

Col. Wright was one of three surviving ex-Representatives who served in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, and Gen. Roger T. Appear, of Tennessee, were the others.

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ARREST AT TRACK
LEADS TO RIOTING

Police Promptly Stop Betting at Gravesend.

TEST CASE IS PLANNED

Fourteen Bookmakers Taken and No Wagers Are Made.

Gov. Hughes' Anti-betting Law to Be Strictly Enforced, and Betting at Tracks in State of New York Will Not Be Attempted—President Dwyer, of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, Warns Bookmakers.

New York, June 12.—Fourteen alleged bookmakers were arrested by the police at the Gravesend race track this afternoon charged with violating the new anti-betting law. They were admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 each by Magistrate James G. Tighe in the Adams street police court, Brooklyn, and their cases will come up for a hearing to-morrow morning.

The first arrest, that of John Richard Weldon, of 136 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, which occurred just before the first race, caused a small-sized riot. Weldon was talking with a number of men at the entrance to the betting ring, when one of them handed him a ten-dollar bill. Weldon had a programme in his hand with no prices marked upon it, and was in the act of putting the money in his pocket, when Detectives Core and Miller, of the Coney Island station, grabbed him and proceeded to rush him toward the track gates.

Rough House Follows. A crowd of 500 men surrounded the officers, and an old-fashioned rough house ensued. Other cops in plain clothes rushed to the assistance of Miller and Core, and in the mix-up a Manhattan cop punched a Brooklyn bluecoat in the jaw.

The latter drew back as if to retaliate, when a lieutenant in full uniform struck him over the head with a blackjack. Another blow was about to be delivered, when the staggering sleuth showed his shield. Detective Core meanwhile had received a number of wallops on the head, when Allan Pinkerton jumped into the middle of the crowd and stopped the rumpus by saying:

"Make no disturbance; let this be a test case."

Weldon was taken to the Coney Island station, where the lieutenant in charge refused to accept bail offered by William H. Dubois, on the ground that Weldon was charged with a felony instead of a misdemeanor, whereupon the alleged bookmaker was taken to Magistrate Tighe's court in a patrol wagon.

Denny He Took Bets.

Weldon's friends said that he was not a bookmaker, that he was simply employed as a runner for a book, and that the \$10 bill he received represented his wages for work done at the track on Thursday.

This arrest plainly indicated that the authorities were determined to prevent any kind of betting if possible.

Philip J. Dwyer, president of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, after a long conference with Lawyer Joseph S. Auerbach, notified the bookmakers that under no circumstances would betting be tolerated in the ring or elsewhere.

Many bookmakers decided not to do business at all pending the result of the test cases in the court, while others displayed prices on their programmes, and were said to have accepted wagers by word of mouth with a settlement to be made away from the track. If any money passed it was kept so well under cover that the detectives who swarmed through the betting ring and on the lawn were unable to discover the fact.

No Uniform Set of Prices.

There was no uniform set of prices, as used to be the case when open betting was carried on, but several leading layers, including Tom Shaw, of New Orleans, always had a set of quotations for the inspection of the crowd.

Orlando Jones, one of the best-known members of the Metropolitan Turf Association, was arrested just before the fifth race by a Central office man. He had been doing business on the credit system, it is said, on the previous races, but only with acquaintances. An unknown man approached him, and placing a ten-dollar bill on the back of Jones' hand, said he wanted to bet on Queen Marguerite. Jones protested he did not want any bet from him, but, nevertheless, Jones was arrested.

Charles Carlin, of Brooklyn, was arrested on the lawn in front of the betting ring, where he had been seen whispering with a man who handed him some cash, it is alleged. Among the others arrested were Alexander Gorley and Louis Bellinger.

It was the opinion of several lawyers who are in touch with racing affairs that under the existing conditions the authorities would find it a difficult matter to prove the charges lodged against the men arrested. The layers to-day, upon advice of counsel, decided to run the risk of doing business on the English credit system.

Adopt the English System.

The result was that layers who adopted this method of conducting business refused to have any dealings with strangers or with known patrons whose credit was under suspicion. A layer operating under the English system simply held an ordinary programme with the prices marked and persons who knew him whispered in his ear what they wanted. As

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